

1 On June 24, 2008, during the deposition of Star Mackool, Clayton Homes made an oral offer
2 of global settlement to plaintiffs' counsel in the amount of \$35,000. *See* Exh. A-C to Mot. (#24); *see*
3 *also* Exh. 2 to Joinder (#30). Star Mackool's deposition and the planned inspection of the residence
4 were postponed to provide plaintiffs the opportunity to consider the offer. Exh. B to Mot. (#24).

5 On June 30, 2008, Dobberstein met with Joseph, Star and Jolina Mackool at his office to discuss
6 the settlement offer. After evaluating the merits of the case, Dobberstein left the conference room to
7 give the Mackools an opportunity to discuss the matter amongst themselves. When Dobberstein
8 returned, the Mackools indicated they were willing to accept settlement of all claims for \$35,000.
9 Dobberstein asked the Mackools how they wanted the settlement monies to be disbursed between the
10 four (4) plaintiffs. The Mackools couldn't come to a decision, and said they'd consider the matter and
11 call Dobberstein the next day.

12 On July 1, 2008, Joseph Mackool sent to Lance Welch, Esq., an attorney at Dobberstein &
13 Associates, an e-mail accusing him of practicing as an unlicensed "attorney," and making various other
14 criminal accusations. (Welch has been a member of the State Bar of Nevada since October 20, 2005.)
15 Dobberstein contacted Joseph Mackool to discuss the unusual e-mail, at which point the latter said he
16 believed Dobberstein and Welch had committed treason against the United States by being admitted
17 to the "Bar." Joseph Mackool explained that to become members of the "Bar," Dobberstein and Welch
18 had sworn a secret four (4)-part oath of allegiance to England. Joseph Mackool also noted that by
19 receiving the title of Esquire, Dobberstein and Welch had illegally assumed a position of nobility.
20 Joseph Mackool ended the conversation by stating that plaintiffs no longer wished to accept the
21 settlement offer.

22 Dobberstein called Joseph Mackool again on July 1, 2008 to discuss potential settlement of this
23 case. The possibility of Joseph Mackool representing himself in proper person arose. Dobberstein
24 explained that although Joseph Mackool could represent himself in the lawsuit, he could not represent
25 his family members. Dobberstein also indicated that he would place an attorney's lien against the case
26 file should Joseph Mackool remove him as counsel. After a heated exchange between counsel and

1 client, Joseph Mackool calmed down and again authorized Dobberstein to accept the offer of \$35,000
2 on plaintiffs' behalf.¹ Dobberstein contacted defense counsel later in the day and accepted the
3 settlement offer. *See* Exh. D to Mot. (#24).

4 On July 8, 2008, counsel for Clayton Homes sent Dobberstein a liability release for the
5 Mackools to execute before the settlement monies could be transferred. Dobberstein attempted to
6 contact the Mackools on numerous occasions to complete the release and ascertain the desired division
7 of the settlement amount amongst the four (4) plaintiffs. Exh. F to Mot. (#24). Joseph Mackool
8 responded to Dobberstein on July 9, 2008 in the form of a letter titled "Breach of Contract (Notice of
9 Felony Crime)." *See* Notice (#20). He accused Dobberstein therein of coercing him into settling for
10 \$35,000. *Id.* Specifically, Joseph Mackool stated that Dobberstein threatened to use his "power of
11 attorney," or stop representing plaintiffs, if they did not accept the offer. *Id.* Mackool also reiterated
12 his belief that Dobberstein committed treason and violated his fiduciary duty to his clients by swearing
13 a secret four (4)-part oath to England and assuming the postnominal honorific of Esquire. *Id.*

14 Dobberstein tried to get in touch with Joseph Mackool on several occasions to discuss the
15 allegations set forth in the July 9, 2008 letter. He was finally able to reach him on July 23, 2008.
16 During this telephone conversation, Joseph Mackool said he was willing to accept the offered \$35,000
17 if Dobberstein would reduce his attorney's fees by \$5,000. Dobberstein refused, and Joseph hung up
18 the phone. Dobberstein sent a letter to Joseph Mackool memorializing their conversation and offering
19 the Mackools a fee reduction of an uncertain amount, but less than \$5,000. Exh. 4 to Joinder (#30).
20 There was no response. Clayton Homes filed the present Motion (#24) on August 1, 2008.

21 DISCUSSION

22 A settlement agreement may be set aside where it was procured by fraud, duress, or failure of
23 informed consent. *Pardi v. Kaiser Permanente Hosp., Inc.*, 389 F.3d 840, 848 (9th Cir. 2004). In this
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25 ¹ Welch and Amanda Rivera, senior legal assistant at Dobberstein & Associates, witnessed all telephone
26 conversations (over speaker phone) that took place between Dobberstein and Joseph Mackool on July 1, 2008, and have
provided affidavits detailing their contents. *See* Exh. 2 and 3 to Joinder (#30).

1 case, Joseph Mackool does not claim that Clayton Homes concealed facts that it had a duty to reveal,
2 or induced him to settle as a result of economic duress. Neither does Joseph Mackool contend that he
3 lacked informed consent because he did not understand the agreement. Instead, he argues that his
4 attorney, Dobberstein, started “tripping out,” threatening him, telling him he would be “squashed [sic]
5 like a bug,” and badgering him to make a quick decision in favor of settlement. Opp’n (#25) at 1.
6 Joseph Mackool states that he “might have said yes” because he was pressured to do so by counsel. *Id.*
7 However, coercion by one’s own counsel alone does not justify setting aside a settlement that is not
8 unfair. *See Gilbert v. United States*, 479 F.2d 1267, 1268-69 (2d Cir. 1973) (“Even if appellant had a
9 claim against his own counsel for coercion or overbearing, this would not permit the settlement, one
10 which was not claimed to have been unfair, to be overturned.”).

11 Joseph Mackool doesn’t contend that the settlement is unfair or unconscionable (nor have the
12 other plaintiffs contested its validity). Moreover, Joseph’s contention that Dobberstein coerced him into
13 accepting Clayton Homes’ global settlement offer is belied by his general lack of credibility: In his
14 papers and at the October 7, 2008 hearing, Joseph Mackool asserted that his attorneys committed
15 treason and violated their fiduciary duty by swearing a secret four (4)-part oath of allegiance to England
16 in order to become members the State Bar of Nevada. By swearing an oath to a “British accredited
17 regency,” Dobberstein and Welch have, according to Joseph Mackool, violated the “Immigration and
18 Naturalization Act.” And, by taking the title of Esquire, Dobberstein and Welch have illegally assumed
19 a position of nobility.

20 Although voices were raised by both counsel and plaintiffs during their meetings and telephone
21 conversations, the court finds that no threats were made by counsel, nor were other forms of coercion
22 employed to force plaintiffs’ acceptance of the settlement offered them. Dobberstein simply endeavored
23 to persuade Joseph Mackool that it was in plaintiffs’ best interests to accept its terms.

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RECOMMENDATION

Based on the foregoing, it is the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that defendant's Motion to Enforce Settlement Agreement (#24) should be granted.

DATED this 4th day of November, 2008.



LAWRENCE R. LEAVITT
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE